

F.E.R.A. SCREW WORM CONTROL IN MISSISSIPPI

[Nov. 1934]

District Supervisors Report

Oct. 11. to Nov. 1, 1934

Territory: Hancock, Pearl River, Marican, Jefferson Davis, Lamar, Lawrence and Walthall Counties.

Since Oct. 11. we have continued to distribute screw worm supplies in the counties named above. Most of the material was issued from the county Agent's office, in counties having County Supervisors each school listed in the last report was visited and supplies issued as requested. While at these schools demonstrations of wound treatment were given and when possible a carcass burning demonstration was given.

Men have been promised for carcass burning in Hancock and Pearl River counties, the District Relief Supervisor promised to furnish 100 men for 6 days in Pearl River county and 50 men for 12½ hours each in Hancock county. This work was delayed until November due to lack of funds. In Pearl River county 26 men were secured from the Rural Habilitation Rolls for 5 days each for scouting the ranges for carcasses, havnt recieved the final report on all these men but did learn that 16 of these men burned 145 carcasses in three days. These men were working under the supervision of interested Stockmen, that lived in the Beasts where this work was carried on. These Stockmen assigned the territory to be scouted each day by each man and have agreed to act as Supervisors over the men that have been promised for this work during the month of November.

The Board of Supervisors of Pearl River County has instructed the Relief Supervisor to build some traps but up to the present time this work has not been done.

The people in most cases are carrying out instructions now, when the work was started a good many Stockmen thought that they had to try out every remedy that was recommended, the final result was that nearly as many animals were killed by these remedies as was killed by the screw worms. After using the supplies that were issued most of them accept it as the best and are now taking the proper care of the stock. In the open range country they are still loosing a good many animals but not near so many as they were loosing two months ago, they have gathered their crops and these fields are used to confine worm cases for treatment. The Stockmen claim that the number of ear ticks have decreased in the last two months and the number of worm cases among sheep has decreased in about the same porportion. In counties having stocklaw practically no animals are being lost, in most cases the men know how to treat worm cases and the materials are available at the County Agent's office.

M. Brunson
District Supervisor

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District Supervisor's Report

Oct. 12, 1934 to Nov. 1, 1934

Territory: Forrest, Perry, Wayne, Jones, and Covington counties.

Since October 12th fifty two gallons of benzol and fifty gallons of pine tar oil have been distributed in the above counties through County Agents offices by County Supervisors and other Agricultural workers. The County Supervisors have continued wound treatment along with carcass burning, collecting of larva from wounds and scouting for Gulf Coast ear ticks. One thousand persons have reported four thousand one hundred ten cases of screw worms since October 12th.

At the time of the last report it was thought that the relief labor would be used to scout and burn carcasses on the open range in cooperation with the C.C.C. Camps, but for some reason the projects were not approved by the Jackson office. The relief Supervisors said that this was because they wanted to see the outcome of the work in Coast counties before starting the work in all of the counties asking for this work. It is believed that the work will be approved in Perry and perhaps Wayne counties soon. The C.C.C. Camps have been instructed to supervise carcass burning around a safe distance from reforestation areas. They are not instructed to scout for carcasses on the land they control.

Although no relief labor has been available for carcass burning the local ranchmen report that they are burning all they find. The men using open range have to keep men in the woods to look after the animals and those men are instructed to burn all carcasses. The forestry service report that most of their fires are men burning carcasses, and the County Supervisors find it hard to get to a carcass in time to use it for demonstration purposes.

There is no way of getting a check on the number of carcasses burned by these men, but this will be more effective in the long run than if relief labor had been used for they are learning to do for self. There have been heavy losses in sheep and more in cattle than it was first thought. One man reported loosing twenty three out of three hundred relief cattle from screw worm injury.

The Board of Supervisors authorized the relief supervisors to build fly traps to be used where animals are penned. They plan to build the traps for seventy cents each. Fly trapping seems to be very popular in all the counties.

The screw worm exhibit put on at Laurel, Jones county, ^{fair} attracted very much attention. People spent more time studying this exhibit than all the other exhibits together.

Some still use their home made treatments, but the benzol-pine tar oil treatment has been generally accepted, and people see the need of keeping cattle out of swampy areas during screw worm season. A collection of screw worm larva is hard to get as the farmer is watching after **stock** more closely.

W. B. Hollingsworth
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District Supervisor

[Nov. 1934]

F.E.R.A. SCREW WORM CONTROL IN MISSISSIPPI

District Supervisors Report From Oct. 18, to Nov. 1, 1934.

Since Oct. 18, the distribution of Benzol and P.T.O. to the cattlemen and farmers has been continued through the county agents and county supervisors; Demonstrations of wound treatment has been continued with large attendance. In the counties where screw worms have been bad the community demonstrations have been held by the County Supervisors in cooperation with the County Agents and agriculture teachers.

The week from Oct. 18 to Oct. 25, screw worms seem to be spreading Northward rapidly. On the Northern boundary of my district the outbreak was becoming serious until Oct. 27. The temperature at this time dropped from around 90 degrees to 40 degrees F., for about three days this seemed to check the outbreak considerably. During this week numerous reports came to me from counties North of my district that the screw worm was becoming a pest there. The reports came from Kemper, Noxubee, Leake and Neshoba Counties.

During the time Oct. 18 to Nov. 1 no Gulf Coast ticks were found in my district. The district has no open range and this reduces the tick infestation.

There has been very few animals to die in my district and the County Agents and farmers contacted, give full credit to the F.E.R.A. screw worm control in Mississippi.

P.M. Prince

